

Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Jacob Brinkerhoff,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

James Murray,

OF WOOD COUNTY.

MEMBER OF BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.

Levi Sargent,

OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS, 11th DISTRICT.

Valentine B. Horton,

OF MISSOURI COUNTY.

President Electors for the State at Large.

FRED. HASSAURECK, of H. Hamilton.

JOSEPH M. ROOT, of Erie.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st District—B. Eggleston

2d " William M. Dickson

3d " Frank McWhinney

4th " John Riley Knox

5th " D. W. H. Howard

6th " D. H. Murphy

7th " Nelson Rush

8th " John F. Hinkle

9th " H. S. Bunby

10th " Daniel B. Stewart

11th " R. P. L. Baber

12th " John Beatty

13th " Willard Slocum

14th " Joseph Auker

15th " Edward Ball

16th " John A. Davenport

17th " Samuel B. Philbrick

18th " Norman K. Mackenzie

County Ticket.

Auditor—MILTON D. BAKER

Clerk—VALENTINE CUPP

Pro. Attorney—R. M. CLARKE

Sheriff—C. M. L. WISEMAN

Com'rs—JAMES PICKERING, full term

JOHN GREIR, short term

Coroner—SALEM WOLF

Surveyor—JOHN W. FLOOD

Recorder—GEORGE W. EDGAR

Ia. Director—S. S. HAMMOCK

Grand Mass Meeting in Hocking

County.—The Whole People in

Council.—Great Enthusiasm.—

1840 Outcome.

Thursday last was a great day for

the Republicans of Hocking county.

It was the day of their Mass Convention.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, and Hon. V. B. Horton,

had been announced to speak, and the

whole people turned out to hear them.

At an early hour—as the sun came walk-

ing over the gray old hills of Hocking the

Lancaster Wide Awake, between forty

and fifty strong, in full uniform, preceded

by their five band of martial music, march-

ed into town. This was the first gath-

ering of the kind.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the procession

formed and took its course through the

principal streets—and such a procession.

It put the good times of 49 to shame.—

Two miles of wagons and people, and ban-

ners, marching through streets packed

with men, women and children, all en-

thusiastic, all bearing banners and shouting

for LINCOLN, HAMLIN, and HORTON, to the

utmost capacity of their lungs.

We have not room to particularize, but

must notice one or two of the most promi-

nent features of the procession.

If the van of the procession were two

splendidly decorated cars, bearing three

ladies, in white, each, with a ban-

ner representing a State. Farther back

was a team of 60 oxen hauling a rail cut

out of which an actual living Lincoln and

HAMLIN were manufacturing rails. The

procession passed through the principal

streets and then disbanded for dinner.

Let us see if this Douglas Popular Sov-

ereignty is the genuine article. Mr.

Douglas has brought before the Senate a

number of bills, and he has put his Let-

us look at it. Do the people of a territory

join in the election of President? Do

the people of Kansas help us to elect Old

Abe this time? Can they represent us in

Congress? Oh, no. They have a dele-

gate sitting in Congress, but he cannot

vote, and nobody cares what he thinks or

what he says. Do they frame their or-

ganic law? No, Douglas does it as Chair-

man of the Territorial Committee. Now,

do they adopt their organic law? Oh, no.

Mr. Horton and I will assist in doing this

in our seats in the House. Mr. Martin,

your Douglas Congressmen, helped to

make several organic laws for the people

of the territories. They cannot do any-

thing without the consent of Congress.

The people from a Constitution in Kansas

and all agreed to it, but they are still kept

out because the Constitution is free. What

can they do? We elect Governor Dennis,

but the President elects for the people

of Kansas some old party hack, like

Sam. Medary or Wilson Shannon, and no

man can be appointed, moreover, unless

he has first been rejected and cast off by

the people, & a territory cannot remove or

get rid of a Governor when they wish.

Well, then, do the people have any con-

trol over the Judiciary? No, some con-

trol fellows who have put their feet out

a window for a lawyer's sign, and who

have most likely been defeated for some

office by the people, are appointed by the

President judges over the people in the

territories.

They have, it is true, the power to elect

a House and Council, but the President's

Secretary makes every arrangement for

this, and may plan to bring about such

results as he and his party may desire.

And when they pass a bill, is that bill a

law? Oh, no. It must go to the Governor

and he may veto it. And thus the will

of the people can always be frustrated.

Now in all this there is enough of popu-

lar sovereignty to quarrel about? It is

an unmitigated humbug, and the South-

ern people have known this all along. They

are frank men, and wanted to say so, and

to kick this humbug out of the Cincinnati

Platform, and upon this they split at

Charleston and at Baltimore. They there

had a taste of what my friend Seward

calls the "irrepressible conflict."

By the Wellsville resolution, every

thread and remnant of Popular Sov-

ereignty was surrendered to the Supreme

Court, which has already made a decision

against you. The object of this resolu-

tion was to gain votes in the South, and I

will bet a sixpence your Democratic paper

has never published it. All the pow-

ers of the Government are to be brought

to bear to enforce the decisions of that

Court. They have agreed and bound

themselves that if the Court had decided

or shall decide against them, then they

will give up this doctrine. Now that

Court have already said that the people of

a Territory have no power to prohibit

slavery. What is there, then, left of popu-

lar sovereignty? Whatever there may

have been was wholly surrendered to the

Supreme Court.

I want to know my fellow citizens, why

you like Douglas, for I am going to say

some hard things of him. I liked him

once, and voted with him. You will say

you like him because he bolted the Ad-

ministration of James Buchanan. I was

with him when he voted with the Black

Republicans, and that is what you like him

best for. (Applause.) If you will bolt,

as he did, you will feel better six months

hence. This Douglas party will be heard

no more after the election is over.

I like Douglas for one thing. He has

broken up the Democratic party (Cheers

and laughter.) He has done his country

the highest service. No party organiza-

tion ought to continue longer than about

thirty years. Look at all the free gov-

ernments in the world—they are few—and

they have never continued longer without

becoming corrupt, and the Democratic

party is eminently so now.

I know that our modern Democracy

claim that they are a kind of Grand-child

of Thomas Jefferson, but he would indig-

nantly repudiate the paternity. (Laughter.)

You dare not read the works of

Jefferson. When you read the Declara-

tion of Independence on the Fourth

of July, the Democrats are ready to amend

by inserting "white men" instead of the

present reading, "all men are created

equal." Jefferson dare not read in Vir-

ginia. The Democratic party had its

growth in the time of Jackson, and its

most distinguishing trait was that he

successfully fought the doctrines of John

C. Calhoun.

I have said that Douglas did two good

things. What other is there? None. He

never has been the author of any meas-

ure except this Squatter Sovereignty,

which is like many other humbings that

have preceded it,—already as good as

dead. One thing I did not like, and of

which Douglas was the author, was the

scheme of giving away the public lands

to railroads. This disposition of the

public lands was an outrage. I never vot-

ed for any of these schemes. (Hon. Hor-

ton—No 1.) These lands cannot now

be settled unless the actual settler will

give the capitalists their large prices. We

believe in inviting every young fellow who

wants to marry a wife (sensation among

the young ladies,) and better his condi-

tion, and who has no money, to come and

pick out a farm and go to work upon it.

The Republican idea is to set aside these

public lands or homesteads for the labor-

ing men of the country. Their labor will

add to the value of such lands more than

three times their original value in ten

years. It is better to set aside these lands

than sell them at five dollars per acre.

Millions of acres are held in the west by

those who never saw the land, and never

will. The Republican idea is to set all

the land aside for homesteads, and to say

that no man shall buy lands at any price

unless he will go there and settle upon it.

Every Republican in Congress voted for

such a law, and by the grace of God, a

very few Democrats were permitted to

vote with us. The great majority of the

Democrats in both Houses were opposed

to it.

You think Douglas a bold man. He is

the greatest dodger that ever was in

Congress. The tariff, homestead, pre-

emption bill, the bill against adultery in

Utah, and the bill against white slavery

in New Mexico, have all been successively

dodged by Douglas, though they were

voted upon by your representative, Mr. Martin.

You will find that when Douglas voted

right he voted with the Republicans—

when wrong, with the Democrats. Now

there is nothing which the American peo-

ple like so much as pluck. But when a

representative of the people dodges, and

has the belly ache, or goat, or dysenta-

ry, just at the right time, it is better to

send a man possessed of a stronger con-

stitution. Mr. Douglas's child died, which

was announced, prevented his voting on

the Homestead bill. On making some

inquiry, I found that the child had been

dead two weeks, and that Mr. Douglas

had made one long speech in the interval.

He is now quite well, and has been wan-

dering all over the country in search of

his mother. (Laughter.) He has now gone